

Francis Joseph, Austria's Ruler, Dies; Archduke Charles Francis to Reign

UNIONS PLEDGE FIGHT TO FINISH ON 8-HOUR LAW

Rail Chiefs and A. F. L.
Announce Union
Against Capital

AGREE TO OPPOSE ARBITRATION PLAN

Attorneys Work to Get
Adamson Law Decision
Before January 1

Washington, Nov. 21.—Three of the brotherhood presidents, assured of the undivided support of the American Federation of Labor, went to Kansas City to-night to "watch from the side lines while the railroads fight the government" on the Adamson law.

The Supreme Court may pass on the constitutionality of the Adamson law before January 1. Attorneys for the railroads conferred to-night with Attorney General Gregory with a view to bringing a test case before the court as soon as possible. There is prospect of such an agreement to-morrow.

The situation so far as the brotherhoods are concerned was sharply defined in the understanding they left behind with the Federation at Baltimore. Substantially that understanding was as follows:

William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, told the Federation that if the four train service organizations did not get the eight-hour day guaranteed by the President and the Adamson law they would fight for it.

Federation Promises Aid

Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, declared that unless they got an eight-hour day on the railroads there would be "some unfinished business" before the country.

The Federation, speaking through its president, Samuel Gompers, and more emphatically in the enthusiastic welcome and applause that greeted the brotherhood heads when the latter addressed the convention, announced vociferously that it expected the trainmen to inaugurate the eight-hour workday on January 1.

The brotherhoods also declared their intention to oppose compulsory arbitration "while they have breath to fight"; to band together with the Federation to oppose the President's plan for compulsory investigation, and to "oppose any arbitration that is not acceptable to us."

Will Work Together

Above and beyond all this, however, as well as underlying the combined defiance of both groups of organized labor, the brotherhoods and the Federation, in the words of Mr. Lee himself, "have come nearer complete affiliation than was ever dreamed of before." The appearance of the "big four" at the convention and their talk to the delegates seemed to dispel all doubt about a complete alliance in the near future. The rules of the brotherhoods interpose at present, but, Mr. Lee said, "no rule prevents us from acting together."

"There is a better understanding," he announced. "We are going to hang together in the future because we know if we don't we will hang separately. I am about as much as I can get to say that we are going to work together for a universal eight-hour day for every class of labor and if we can't get it peacefully, then we'll fight for it."

A few minutes later Mr. Gompers struck a chord that sounded even more menacing. He referred to the recent formation of the National Industrial Conference Board, to combat legislative aggressions of labor.

Accepts "Money's Challenge"

"When the money power of the United States," he said in his solemn, deliberative fashion, "failed to corrupt the electorate they showed their colors. They met and gave a public declaration of their intention to antagonize every effort put forth by organized labor, to fight us industrially, politically and leg-

LATE EMPEROR, NEW RULER AND FUTURE MONARCH



FRANCIS JOSEPH, CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH AND HIS SON

U.S. STEEL CO. GIVES 250,000 HIGHER WAGES

Third 10 Per Cent Raise Makes Year's Pay- roll \$50,000,000

Wages of a quarter of a million men employed by the United States Steel Corporation will be increased on December 15. The advance to the unskilled employees of the iron and steel companies is to average 10 per cent, while in other departments, according to an announcement made yesterday by E. H. Gary, chairman of the finance committee, proportionate increases will be made.

This will be the third 10 per cent advance the Steel Corporation has made in the wages of its workers this year. The first began effective January 1 and the second on May 1.

The aggregate increase, it is figured, will amount to more than \$50,000,000 a year. The company's payroll in 1915 was \$176,000,864. In 1916 it will have averaged more than \$200,000,000, and if the higher rate of wages is maintained throughout 1917 the amount paid to workers probably will be \$250,000,000. The decision of the Steel Corporation to advance wages at this time was attributed by Mr. Gary to the abnormal conditions in the iron and steel industry. "Ordinarily," he said, "the question of wages would not come up for consideration or decision at this time of the year, but in consequence of the abnormal conditions now existing we have decided to increase the wage rates of our iron and steel companies about 10 per cent, to take effect December 15. As to other departments, increases will be equitably proportionate."

A similar increase, it is expected, will be announced by the other big steel companies. The United States Steel Corporation employs only non-union labor. Of the employees now on its payroll approximately 175,000 are what are known as common laborers. It is to these that the 10 per cent wage advance chiefly applies. Their average wage on January 1 of this year was about \$2 a day. After December 15 it will be more than \$2.20. Estimates of the current net earnings of the Steel Corporation place them at present, but, Mr. Lee said, "no rule prevents us from acting together."

Big Woollen Mills Raise Pay of 40,000 10 Per Cent

Boston, Nov. 21.—A 10 per cent wage increase in all the mills of the American Woollen Company, which employs 35,000 hands in New England and New York State, was announced at the headquarters of the company here to-night. At the same time the Arlington Mills, the big cotton plant of which at Lawrence employs 5,000 hands, announced "a higher scale of wages," the amount of which was not specified. It was believed that the new scale would be similar to that made public last night by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of New Bedford, granting their 33,000 employees a 10 per cent raise.

Von Jagow Resigns As Kaiser's Minister

Health Blamed for Retirement of Much Criticised
Director of Foreign Affairs—Some Suspect
Chancellor May Follow

Amsterdam, Nov. 22.—Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, according to a Berlin dispatch. The condition of his health is given as the cause of his resignation.

Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the dispatch adds, probably will succeed him.

The "Tagblatt" prints a rumor that Herr von Jagow will become ambassador at Vienna.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Nov. 21.—The report of von Jagow's resignation, which is not confirmed in official dispatches here, is not necessarily of international importance, officials said to-night. Under the German form of government, the Chancellor is the sole responsible Cabinet officer, the various ministers being merely administrative officials.

Rumors have been current for some time, it was pointed out, that von Jagow might resign on account of ill health, and Under-Secretary Zimmermann has been suggested as his probable successor.

May Forecast Other Changes

A possibility that is being discussed with great interest in official quarters is that von Jagow's resignation is due to the belief that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is about to be forced out by the growing influence of the von Tirpitz party, which aims to return to the ruthless submarine warfare of Lusitania days.

Recent reports here have insisted

PURSUE GIRL AND ABDUCTOR

Long Island Sheriff's Posse Seeks
Stranger Who Disappeared with Child
East Northport, Long Island, Nov. 21.—Sheriff A. W. Biggs is leading a posse in pursuit of a roughly dressed stranger who was seen with thirteen-year-old Elizabeth Hoffman on Saturday. The girl has not been home since her mother, Mrs. Henry Hoffman, sent her on an errand on Saturday.

Yesterday Elizabeth's brother, eleven years old, saw her with her strange companion, of whom she seemed mortally afraid. The man threatened him and Elizabeth begged him to run home and tell her mother. That was near the railroad station, and it is said that a few minutes later the man and girl boarded an eastbound train.

WAR STRIPS PALACE STAFFS

King Orders English Household Attaches Into Field
London, Nov. 22.—"The Times" understands that the King has ordered every unmarried man of military age on the royal staffs at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Balmoral and Sandringham, whatever his employment, to report for service with the colors.

At the beginning of the war the King released as many men as could be spared for service at the front, and, under the Derby scheme, all the remainder attested. The present action for their depletion the royal establishments.

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS

New open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1154 B'way, —Adt.

CRAIOVA LOST, RUMANIANS IN GRAVE PERIL

Falkenhayn Traps Foe at Orsova in Sweep- ing Victory

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 21.—Craiova, the capital of Western Wallachia, has fallen to Falkenhayn.

The operations leading up to the great Teutonic success are shrouded in mystery. Details of all the important movements of the last three days are lacking. But it is clear that almost 2,000 square miles of Rumanian territory have been conquered by the invader; that control of the entire railroad system of Western Wallachia has come into his hands; that a Rumanian army of considerable size virtually has been trapped in Orsova, and that the victorious troops are sweeping forward from the west, northwest and north toward Bucharest, less than a hundred miles away from this point.

Germans Enter Craiova

German troops marched into Craiova at noon to-day, Berlin officially announced to-night. Basing their views on the incomplete reports now at hand, observers here express the belief that the city was taken by the joint forces operating in the Jiu Valley and from the Orsova region.

The invading army in the Jiu Valley, it appears, broke the Rumanian resistance at Tergu-Jiu and drove Ferdinand's forces rapidly before them toward Craiova, both forces making use of the railroad.

Petrograd announces to-day that the Rumanians had retired to the region of Filiash. This place is at the junction of Orsova-Craiova and the Tergu-Jiu-Craiova railroads, about thirty miles northwest of Craiova.

At the same time that this movement was going on other Teuton forces were advancing swiftly down the Matur Valley from the region north of Orsova. Two days ago these troops reached the Orsova-Craiova railroad above Filiash. Moving along this road they apparently joined forces at Filiash with the army driving down the Jiu Valley. The two forces then moved into Craiova.

Believe Rumanians Escaped

Although there is no indication as to the fate of the Rumanians who were defending the Jiu Valley, the best opinion holds that they were able to retreat to Craiova before the enemy could cut them off from the south. These forces are now presumed to be facing the invaders from the east and south of Craiova.

The swift advance of the Germanic troops did succeed, however, in cutting off the eastern line of retreat of the Rumanian forces in and to the south of Orsova. The position of these troops is now extremely critical. Their

EMPEROR, 86, GUIDED NATION FOR 68 YEARS

On Throne in Three Wars, Taking Sceptre Amid Life and Death Struggle with Hungary and Italy—Vigorous to Last—Successor, 29, Commanded Armies Invading Rumania

London, Nov. 22 (Wednesday).—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary died at 9 o'clock last night at Schoenbrunn Castle, in the sixty-eighth year of his reign. He was eighty-six years old. His death is announced in a Reuter dispatch from Vienna by way of Amsterdam.

Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, his grandnephew, whose accession as co-regent was to have been proclaimed on December 2, will succeed him. On the day the announcement was to have been made Francis Joseph would have completed his sixty-eighth year as ruler.

"Vienna reports that although the death of the Emperor had been expected, the news, which was printed in special editions of the newspapers, made a deep impression on the public," says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

"A special Cabinet meeting was held. The heir to the throne, Archduke Charles Francis, has been for some time in Vienna.

"A meeting of the Hungarian Cabinet has been called at Budapest. Premier Tisza will afterward come to Vienna."

SUFFERED FATAL CHILL AT WAR FRONT

The emperor's grandnephew became heir to the throne upon the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo, which resulted in the present war. The new monarch is twenty-nine years old and has been in command of the forces of the Central Powers in the Carpathians and along the marshes of Transylvania, where they are invading Rumania.

Although rumors of the impending death of the aged Hapsburg ruler have cropped up at brief intervals since his nation was plunged into war, the vigor of the Emperor has as often given them the lie. The cause of his death is traced back to a severe chill which seized him while he was inspecting his troops last July.

At that time he was confined to his bed, and it is believed that he has spent the greater part of his time there since. For some time daily bulletins have been issued regarding his health, and despite the stories that were allowed to seep out that it was only the Emperor's rash disregard of physicians' injunctions that made the bulletins necessary, they were awaited throughout the empire with the keenest anxiety. For several days they have shown a persistently increasing temperature, and the last, issued last night gave rise to grave surmises. It was as follows:

"The seat of the inflammation in the right lung, established yesterday, has increased. The patient's temperature early this morning was 38.1 Reaumur; at 2 o'clock 39.5 and this evening 39.6. Breathing had accelerated to 30 respirations a minute. Appetite small and vitality visibly lowered."

Nevertheless, he insisted on giving daily audiences, and yesterday Premier von Koerber was with the Emperor for an hour. From Geneva the report came yesterday that the sacrament had been administered to the Emperor on Saturday.

THREATENED TO ABDICATE

Solemn church services and patriotic meetings throughout the land testified last December 2, the sixty-seventh anniversary of the reign of Francis Joseph, to the veneration with which he was regarded. Cliques and party affiliations were forgotten while the praises of their ruler were sounded by his people.

"All the newspapers without regard to party," said the Overseas News Agency, "publish appreciation of the sixty-seven years' rule of the nation's revered monarch. They point out the solidarity of all the nationalities within the Dual Monarchy and express the firm conviction that the great achievements of the nation's armies will result in the Emperor's signing a glorious peace."

Although on that day his people looked forward to the signing of "a glorious peace" by Francis Joseph, there had been numerous rumors that percolated through neutral countries that all was not well with its ruler.

In January, 1915, it was reported from Geneva that Francis Joseph was about to abdicate because of differences with his imperial ally, the German Emperor. The attitude of the Kaiser regarding peace was said to be at variance with that of the ruler of Austria-Hungary, and they likewise were unable to agree on military policies.

It was said that the decision was reached by Francis Joseph after Archduke Charles Francis and Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had returned from an unsatisfactory conference at Berlin.

Reign Began Amid Rebellion; Ended in World's Greatest War

Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary, was born on August 18, 1830, at Laxenburg, a castle near Vienna built after the most romantic medieval models by his grandfather, Emperor Francis I, who was an admirer of Walter Scott.

At his birth the new seign of the ancient and illustrious house of Hapsburg had no certain chance of ever ascending the Austrian throne, although he came to be looked upon as the natural heir long before he attained it. His grandfather, Francis I, was still alive, and destined to reign for five years more. He was succeeded by his elder son, Francis Joseph's uncle, Ferdinand I, who had married in 1831 a daughter of Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia, the future King of Italy, but had no issue. The succession would, therefore, in the course of events fall to his brother, the Archduke Francis Charles, and descend from him in the fulness of time to his son, the young Prince Francis Joseph. But the course of history hastened events.

The mother of Francis Joseph, the